

Library

# **NEWBURN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

(County of Northumberland)



# **A N N U A L R E P O R T**

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

AND

**SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

**for the Year 1961**

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**HEALTH COMMITTEE MEMBERS**  
**1961/62**

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*Additional Public Health Inspector :*

GEORGE GRAHAM, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

(Appointed May, 1961)

*Pupil Public Health Inspector :*

JAMES S. GRAHAM (Appointed July, 1961)

*Clerk :*

Miss P. E. HETHERINGTON.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council  
of Newburn :*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1961.

Following the trend of recent years, there was a slight rise in population of 360 making a total increase during the last six years of 5,290.

The total number of births slightly increased and the total number of deaths, after exclusion of those of long term residents of the Lemington Hospital whose usual place of residence was other than in this district, decreased by 24. The natural increase of population, i.e. excess of births over deaths was more satisfactory than in previous years.

The infant mortality rate showed a very welcome drop indeed to 19.8 per 1,000 live births from 26.7 in 1960. This rate for the Urban District is certainly the lowest since 1945.

In Dr. Andrew Messer's Annual Report for 1930, the following interesting paragraph appears "this figure, i.e. the infant mortality rate 57.9 per 1,000 live births, is the lowest which has yet been recorded in the district, and as such may be regarded as extremely satisfactory . . . . it now stands at rather less than half of what it was 30 years ago."

Unquestionably very good progress has been made since the turn of the century. It is heartening, at times, to look back and view the progress that has been made before pressing on in an endeavour to reduce the hard core of peri and neonatal deaths.

In regard to the specific causes of death, those of residents from vascular lesions of the nervous system, decreased by 16 and those from heart and circulatory diseases by 26.

Deaths from malignant neoplasm of all sites showed a very slight fall. Those from malignant neoplasm of the stomach, the number of which had sharply increased in 1960, remained at a similar level while those from lung cancer slightly decreased. There was a decrease of two in the number of deaths from respiratory diseases generally. Deaths from pneumonia rose to eight from three the previous year, while those from bronchitis were similar in number to last year, though the general trend of the last few years is a very small decline.

An unwelcome feature of the years figures was the increase in deaths from accidents, both motor, industrial and home. This stresses the need for increased propaganda of safety measures. The death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis showed an increase to three from one the year before, one of the deaths being of a male who had resided in the district for a very short time. The incidence of the disease showed no change, the recent trend of notifications in the older age groups being continued.

The number of inward transfers of tuberculosis to the district has gradually declined during the last two years. From 1953 to 1959, the yearly number approximated the total of primary notifications.

The very sharp rise in notifications of infectious disease was entirely due to an outbreak of measles, which commenced in February at the eastern end of the district and spread across. Whooping cough, sonne dysentery and pneumonia all decreased in incidence this year. If in the near future, as now seems likely, protection against measles can be offered to young children, yet another infectious disease will probably be reduced in incidence and severity.

The three graphs introduced in the 1960 report have been continued and a fourth added, showing the infant mortality rates for the district since 1945. I hope you will find these of interest.

A large amount of work was accomplished by the Senior Public Health Inspector and his staff in establishing the background for the Smoke Control Areas, whose date of operation has unfortunately been postponed. The first Smoke Control Area, that at West Denton, became operative on October 1st, 1961, and it is hoped that others will soon follow.

A slight reduction was noticeable in the results of the deposit gauges at Newburn Sub-Station and Lemington Cemetery, and a slight increase of sulphur dioxide showed from the readings of the volumetric apparatus at Westerhope.

For the second successive year, no formal action was necessary under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, informal measures proving satisfactory.

The various activities of the Health Department continued smoothly ; additional duties now involve investigation of alleged nuisances under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

I thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support in the work of the department, and wish to express my appreciation of the excellent work of Mr. Corney, Senior Public Health Inspector, of Mr. George Graham, Additional Public Health Inspector, of Mr. J. S. Graham, Pupil Inspector and of Miss Hetherington, clerk typist to the department, as well as thanks to my colleagues in the other departments of the Council for their co-operation.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

M. HOPPER,

*Medical Officer of Health.*



## NEWBURN URBAN DISTRICT

The Urban District is situated on the north bank of the Tyne on the west side of the city of Newcastle ; it consists of five wards, Denton, Lemington, Newburn, Throckley and Westerhope, which have been separate townships but are now becoming merged as housing development increases.

Industries are situated at Lemington and Newburn near the river, include glass making, brick making, cordage works and the manufacture of steel springs etc. Alongside Stella North Power Station, on the Newburn Industrial Trading Estate, factories for several engineering firms have been established. The only coalmine left operating in the district is at North Walbottle.

Away from the river the district is increasingly developing as a residential area.

### I. VITAL STATISTICS

#### **Population :**

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population again showed a small increase to 27,980 from 27,620 for the previous year. The increase of 360 population was mainly due to private building at the Chapel House Estate, West Denton and the Leazes, Throckley. Over the last six years the population of the Urban District has shown a steady annual increase amounting to 5,290 at the end of 1961. This was at first due to the rehousing by the City and County of Newcastle upon Tyne of some of their overspill population and in the last two years to private building.

#### **Births :**

The total number of births registered during the year was 516 (277 male, 239 female) compared with 487 (268 male, 219 female) in 1960 ; an increase of 29 births, 20 of them being female.

The birth rate (corrected for age and sex distribution) for the Urban district was 16.8 while that for England and Wales was 17.4 per 1,000 population.

The number of illegitimate births rose to 14 (11 male, 3 female) ; there had been 12 in 1960. Still births showed a welcome decrease to 11 as against 13 in 1960, and 16 in

1959. The still birth rate was 20.9 per 1,000 live and still births while that for England and Wales was 19.1. The rate for the Urban District was 26.7 for 1960.

### **Deaths :**

As in the previous year a decrease occurred in the total number of deaths to 295, from 308 in 1960 and 320 in 1959. In 1961, 45 deaths occurred in the Lemington Hospital ; the total number of deaths of residents, therefore, was 250 compared with 274 and 295 in the two preceeding years. The corrected death rate for the Urban District per 1,000 population was 13.6 compared with 12.0 for England and Wales. In 1960 the comparative figures were 14.6 for the Urban District and 11.5 for England and Wales per 1,000 population.

### **Natural Increase in Population :**

The number of births during the year in excess of deaths, (excluding those at Lemington Hospital) showed a very sharp rise to 266 compared with 179 in 1960 ; this was largely due to the influx of younger adult population to the new housing estates.

### **Infant Mortality :**

Ten deaths of infants under one year of age were registered in the course of the year, giving an infant mortality rate of 19.8 per 1,000 live births, the rate for the country being 21.4.

This rate in 1961 for the Urban District is worthy of note, as it is the lowest recorded since 1945, and indeed, the lowest ever recorded for the Urban District, it is also one of the few occasions when it has been below the national rate. The graph which has been prepared showing the local and national infant mortality rates since 1945 is interesting, in that the gradual steady downward trend of both is well brought out, the Newburn rates showing greater fluctuation due to the smaller numbers involved.

Six of the infant deaths took place under one week of age ; indeed, all six were under 24 hours of life. Five of them were due to prematurity and peri-natal causes and one to pneumonia. There was one death between one week and



one month from congenital causes and three occurred between one month and one year, two being due to congenital malformations and one to the accidental inhalation of vomit.

It was again very evident that infection as a cause of infant death is gradually being wiped out with the use of the antibiotic and sulpha drugs and with increasingly meticulous ante and peri-natal care. Ante and neo-natal causes still remain the hard core of infant death and give no cause for complacency but an impetus to further research.

### **Maternal Mortality :**

For the third successive year there was no death attributable to pregnancy or child birth. The maternal mortality rate for the country was 0.33 per 1,000 live births.

### **Individual Causes of Death :**

A decrease occurred in the total number of deaths registered from vascular lesions of the nervous system, a total of 60 as against 71 in 1960 and 61 in 1959. On exclusion of the 23 deaths of long-term residents of the Lemington Hospital, the number of deaths of residents of the district in this classification was 37 compared with 53 in 1960 and 49 in 1959 — a notable decrease.

The group of heart and circulatory diseases, of course, showed the largest number of deaths, a total of 92 being registered compared with 113 the previous year. The number of deaths of residents in this grouping was 81 after taking out 11 deaths of long-term hospital residents, a decrease of 26 in the number of deaths of residents on the figures of the previous two years.

There was a slight decline in the total number of deaths from malignant neoplasm of all sites, to 48 deaths of residents of the district compared with 52 in 1960. Deaths from malignant neoplasm of the stomach, which had shown a sharp rise to 10 in 1960 from three and six the previous two years, were 11 in 1961. This year, deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchi dropped to 10 from 14 in 1960 and 11 in 1959. A graph is appended showing the gradual upward trend of deaths from lung cancer since 1951. 1955 was the peak year when 15 deaths were registered.

Of the deaths from this cause in 1961, two were of men between 73 and 80 years, the remainder were aged between 50 and 65 years. As regards occupation, all deaths were of persons working in heavy industry, including the female death. Four were of miners or ex-miners, three had worked at the glass works, one was a spring fitter, one a crane driver and another a boilerman. There was a definite history of previous lung disease in three cases, of pulmonary tuberculosis in one case and of bronchitis in two. Deaths of both a husband and wife were registered in this classification. As far as can be ascertained, all were moderate to heavy cigarette smokers.

Deaths from leukaemia rose to three, one being a child of five years and the other two persons of 62 and 73 years, there was only one death in 1960.

No death from influenza was recorded ; there had been one the previous year.

The total number of deaths from respiratory diseases generally showed an apparent increase to 32 from 25 and 26, in the two previous years, but as there were nine deaths at the hospital, the number of deaths of residents was 23.

Deaths of residents from pneumonia showed a decided increase to eight compared with three the previous year. Bronchitis as a cause of death in residents of the district remained fairly steady, there being 14 deaths compared with 13 in 1960. The graph introduced in last year's report showing the number of deaths from bronchitis during the last 20 years has been continued. The very gradual decline observed last year shows little change.

Deaths from diabetes continued to decrease to one in 1961 from two in 1960 and four in 1959. A slight increase to three from one the previous year took place in deaths from ulcer of the stomach and duodenum.

Unfortunately, the number of deaths from accidents of all forms showed a decided increase to ten from the welcome fall to six last year. Deaths from motor vehicle accidents were three (one male, two female) ; the male aged 49 years was knocked down by a car, an elderly female died in a collision while she was a passenger in a car, and a child of two years was crushed between two cars.

Home and industrial accidents rose to seven from four in 1960 ; three of the accidents this year were of males, two being colliery accidents and one a railway accident. Two accidents occurred in the home, due to falls of elderly females, causing fracture and death. Two deaths occurred from accidental inhalation of vomit, one a baby of two months and one a man of 57 years. A baby of one day old, died from the inhalation of meconium. This year there was no death from drowning. The need for intensifying road, industrial and home safety measures is still very evident.

Deaths from suicide numbered two, both male, of 58 and 67 years respectively. In 1960 one suicide was registered and in 1959 there were 4.

## II TUBERCULOSIS.

Three deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, two male and one female, occurred in the year compared with one the previous year. Two of the deaths were of elderly people, of 75 and 80 years ; the other was a man of 44 years. The death rate for the Urban District for pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.012 and that for England and Wales 0.07 per 1,000 population.

It has been noted in recent years that the deaths from pulmonary tubercle are now mainly of elderly persons and not of the younger age groups.

The incidence of pulmonary tubercle was similar to that of the previous year, twelve cases (eight male and four female) being notified compared with 13 in 1960. Two of the male notifications were in the 65 years and over age group and the number of female notifications was reduced by two.

Four notifications of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were registered compared with three the previous year.

There were five inward transfers of tuberculosis, four pulmonary and one non-pulmonary; there had been seven in 1960 and twelve in 1959. Since 1953, there has been a total of 133 inward transfers of pulmonary, and eight of non-pulmonary tuberculosis to the district, making a total of 141 in eight years. The patients have mainly been inward transfers to the houses built by the City and County of Newcastle upon Tyne in the district, and several have been to new private houses.



The number of primary notifications for the same period was 182 of pulmonary and 34 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, making a total of 216. The approximation of the two figures of inward transfers and primary notifications mentioned in the reports of a few years ago is now nothing like so close.

Particular attention was given, as in previous years, by the Council to the housing needs of persons suffering from tuberculosis. Two families with a history of tuberculosis were rehoused during the year, making a total of 88 families rehoused during the past ten years. A close liason was maintained with the various services dealing with the treatment and care of the tubercular patient, especially with the Chest Clinic and the Mass Radiography Unit of the Regional Hospital board.

### Mass Radiography :

On August 15th and 16th, the Unit visited Westerhope, where a total number of 164 persons, 75 male and 89 female attended, eight of whom were referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation. Additional visits were paid to the district as follows :

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Lemington Glass Works (Sept. 29)	X-rayed	248	143	391
	Referred to C.C.	9	3	12
Lemington (Public Sessions) (Oct. 2—3)	X-rayed	84	161	245
	Referred to C.C.	3	2	5
Newburn (Public Sessions) (Oct. 4)	X-rayed	76	90	166
	Referred to C.C.	6	—	6
Throckley (Public Sessions) (Oct. 6—9)	X-rayed	111	141	252
	Referred to C.C.	14	3	17

1054 persons were X-rayed and 40 were referred to chest clinics for further investigation.

The above figures have been supplied by the Secretary of the Mass Radiography Unit.

### III GENERAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

A total of 619 notifications of infectious disease was received in 1961, compared with 104 in 1960. An increase in the incidence of Measles was expected as susceptible children became at risk, and this proved to be the case.

### **Measles :**

589 cases were notified during the year, mainly in the younger age groups up to nine years. The outbreak commenced in February in the Denton and Lemington districts, 173 cases being notified that month. In the ensuing three months it spread across the district to Newburn and Throckley, but with a lessening incidence. There was no secondary rise of notifications and the outbreak had died out by July. The disease was generally of a mild type.

### **Scarlet Fever :**

The number of notifications of scarlet fever diminished still further to two only from 12 and 13 in the two previous years. They were both of an extremely mild type.

### **Whooping Cough :**

Protection against whooping cough has been carried on with vigour both at the clinics and by the general practitioners during the last five to six years. the incidence of the disease has very considerably diminished as will be seen from the graph appended later in the report. In 1961, nine cases were notified compared with 11 in 1960, and 49 in 1959. This downward incidence is in keeping with the general trend as the number of protected children increases each year.

### **Sonne Dysentery :**

No notification of dysentery was received until towards the end of the year, when 14 cases were notified during November and December. This was an improvement on former years as there were 16 notifications in 1960, 23 in 1959 and 28 in 1958. The 14 cases occurred in 11 families. Investigation of all cases and family contacts was made and a number of positive symptomless excretors discovered. Treatment was given by the family doctors and the cases and family contacts kept under surveillance until clear. Arising out of this investigation, it was found that one of the patients was employed as a cook in the canteen of a large store in Newcastle upon Tyne. In order to prevent risk of spread of infection, the department, under Section 41 of the Public Health Act 1961 (which came into force on the 3rd October, 1961), requested the person concerned to remain off duty until clear. This involved the Council in paying the difference between the usual wage and sickness benefit for a fortnight.

**Food Poisoning :**

There has been no case of food poisoning in the district for the last four years.

**Salmonellosis :**

Towards the end of July, information was received from a neighbouring authority that a positive contact of a case in their district was temporarily resident in the Urban District. The organism isolated was *Salmonella paratyphi B*. Treatment was given by the family doctor until the stools were negative. Specimens from four members of the household were also negative.

**Pneumonia :**

Notifications of primary pneumonia dropped very considerably to three ; there were 16 in 1960 and 28 in 1959.

**Acute Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria :**

It is very pleasing indeed to be able to report that no case of poliomyelitis was notified during the year, and none in the last four years.

It is many years since there has been a notification of diphtheria.

**Influenza :**

At the close of the year, information was received from the Ministry of National Insurance that claims for sickness benefit rose during the week ended 9th January, 1962 to 262% above average. The last occasion when similar information was given by the Ministry was in February, 1959. As in former years, during the winter, the general practitioners of the district kept watch for prevalence of influenza as distinct from the common cold and its complications.

**IV. HOUSING**

Sixty families were rehoused in the course of the year, seven from slum clearance property, 47 under the points scheme and six were aged persons, compared with 86 the previous year. At the 31st December 1961, there were 1,024 applicants on the Council's housing list, comprising 466 tenants, 374 sub-tenants and 184 aged persons. The Housing Welfare Officer has kindly supplied these figures.



## V. NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

### Section 47 :

Two cases were investigated by officers of the department under this section, but formal action was not required. In one case there were no insanitary circumstances, the patient was being cared for by his family doctor, had the services of a home help, and admission to hospital could be arranged by his doctor if necessary. Conditions in the other case did not warrant further action.

### Section 50 :

There was one burial under this section during the year.

## VI. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 AND HEALTH EDUCATION

Inspections under the Food and Drugs Act increased in number to 140 from 115 in 1960. Enforcement of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 resulted in a higher standard of hygiene in several premises and mobile shops.

Twenty six samples of ice-cream were examined, half of this number being placed in grades 1 and 2, and half in 3 and 4 of the Provisional Grades for ice-cream. Efforts were made to secure improvement in the latter with ultimate success.

It was not necessary to institute formal proceedings during the year.

Talks illustrated by film strips were given to Women's Organisations and Schools by the staff of the health department, the talks being very well received.

## VII. ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

A change took place in the sites of the deposit gauges from which readings are obtained by the Central Electricity Generating Board ; those at Lemington Hospital and Walbottle being discontinued and one at Hill Head Farm added.

The graph commenced last year showing the total deposits (both soluble and insoluble matter) since 1955 at the various sites has been continued and brought up to date by recalculation on the basis of insoluble deposit only. In 1961 in average monthly deposits, there was a reduction of 1.1

tons per square mile at Newburn, of 1.0 at Lemington Cemetery, and in increase of 0.5 at Hill Head Farm. Probably the gradual decrease since 1956 of the readings of the Newburn Sub-Station may be partially due to the reduction of rail traffic and the substitution of diesel for steam haulage.

### Atmospheric Pollution—Average Monthly Deposits Tons per square mile

#### Insoluble solids only

<i>Year</i>	<i>Newburn Sub Station</i>	<i>Lemington Cemetery</i>	<i>Hill Head Farm</i>
1955	14.8	8.7	—
1956	17.2	6.9	—
1957	16.0	7.5	—
1958	15.4	8.7	6.6
1959	12.9	8.1	6.3
1960	9.8	7.3	6.7
1961	8.7	6.3	7.2

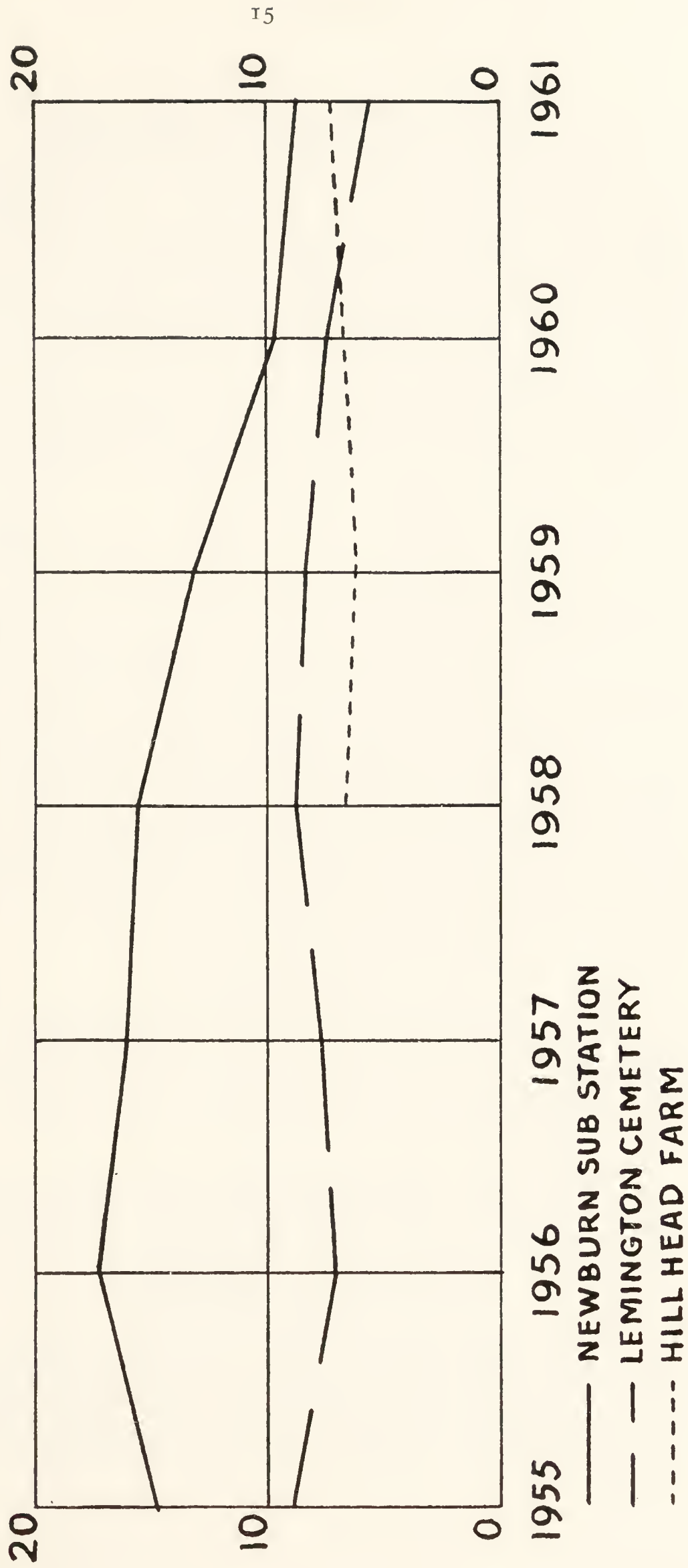
Readings taken by the daily smoke and sulphur dioxide volumetric apparatus at the Council Offices and at Westerhope during the last three years are appended below. The amount of smoke showed little significant change, that of sulphur dioxide, especially at Westerhope, showed an increase.

### Atmospheric Pollution Daily Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide Readings

	<i>Smoke Microgrammes per cubic metre</i>	<i>S.O.<sub>2</sub>. Microgrammes per cubic metre</i>
1959		
Council Offices	200	105
Westerhope	179	101
1960		
Council Offices	216	62
Westerhope	185	69
1961		
Council Offices	199	67
Westerhope	188	92

The dates of operation of Smoke Control Areas No. 1 and 11 at Throckley and West Denton were postponed, the West Denton area becoming operative on the 1st October, instead of 1st April, 1961.

# ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AVERAGE MONTHLY INSOLUBLE DEPOSITS TONS PER SQUARE MILE





### VIII. WELFARE OF THE AGED

The Northumberland Old People's Voluntary Welfare Committee continued active and steady work for the welfare of the aged throughout the year. The table appended below shows the rapid extension of the chiropody service, sessions being held at Lemington, Throckley, Newburn, Bells Close, Westerhope and West Denton. The number of domiciliary visits rose to 66. The trolley shop service which has been in operation since 1957 for patients in the Lemington Hospital continued to run smoothly and was well supported. Friendly visiting to house-bound elderly people increased.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of sessions</i>	<i>No. of patients</i>
December 1956/57	21	189
December 1957/58	54	486
December 1958/59	59	531
December 1959/60	66	594
December 1960/61	74	640

A luncheon club was started in Lemington Adult School and dinners supplied to twenty five aged people. An extension of the service is envisaged in the near future.

In addition, there are eight over 60's clubs in the district which cater for the more social and recreational needs of the elderly. Activities of voluntary workers concerned with the care of the aged have extended in the district and proved of great service and help. Mrs. Bruce, Honorary Secretary of the Old People's Voluntary Welfare Committee has kindly supplied the above particulars.

### IX. MORTUARY

Since the mortuary was completed in 1959, 31 bodies have been received into it, 12 of them being from other authorities, and 11 post mortems have been carried out. The provision of an up to date mortuary fulfilled a need in the district.

### X. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

The details under this section have been compiled by Mr. J. Corney, Senior Public Health Inspector in his report.

### XI. SEWAGE DISPOSAL

There are no sewage disposal works in the district ; five sewer outlets deliver direct into the river at points from Newburn Bridge to Bells Close, Scotswood. The Council is a contributing authority to a scheme for investigating the pollution of the River Tyne by untreated sewage.

## HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

### 1. Regional Hospital Board

#### (a) Hospitals

The Regional Hospital Board has one hospital at Lemington which admits elderly female patients suffering from chronic diseases from the General Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Patients from this district are admitted to the Newcastle and Hexham groups of hospitals and cases of infectious disease to the Walker Gate Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne.

#### (b) Tuberculosis Service

Patients attend the Chest Clinic, Elswick Road, Newcastle upon Tyne and when admission to hospital or sanatorium is required there is no delay.

Investigation of contacts is undertaken by the Chest Clinic, and B.C.G. vaccination is given to children at risk at the clinic or at the schools with the parents' consent. Home visiting is done by the Health Visitors. The close co-operation of these services with the Public Health Department continued, especially as regards rehousing. The Newburn and Prudhoe Care and After-Care Sub-Committee of the County constitute an important link in the service.

#### (c) Local Authority Services

Sections (3) and (5) and the care of buildings under section (2) are administered by the South Area Health Sub-Committee of the Northumberland County Council.

### 2. Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery

There are six nurse midwives resident in various parts of the district as follows :

Miss E. Collinson,  
24 Northcote Avenue,  
West Denton.  
Tel. No. 674742.

Mrs. M. Teasdale,  
15 Orchard Terrace,  
Lemington.  
Tel. No. 674764

Miss C. Turnbull,  
31 Aquilla Drive,  
Heddon.  
Tel. No. Wylam 2213.

Mrs. Dixon,  
20 Hillhead Drive,  
West Denton.  
Tel. No. 675568.

Miss A. M. Fowler,  
21 The Causeway,  
Throckley.  
Tel. No. 674697.

Miss M. K. Durham,  
2 Beaumont Terrace,  
Westerhope.  
Tel. No. 869283.

### **3. Maternity and Child Welfare Service**

Four clinics for maternity and child welfare serve the district as follows :

The Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Mayfield Avenue,  
Throckley.

The West Denton Association Hall, Middle Gate,  
West Denton.

The Methodist School Hall, Algernon Road, Lemington .  
' Lindisfarne,' Stamfordham Road, Westerhope.

As for many years past, regular sessions are held for the care of babies, children and expectant mothers, and special sessions for orthopaedic treatment, dental treatment, immunisation sessions, speech therapy and relaxation classes.

### **4. Immunisation and Vaccination**

#### **Diphtheria Immunisation**

Immunisation against diphtheria continued with vigour, it was carried out at the child welfare clinics and by the general practitioners, a total of 674 (453) primary courses, including 466 (404) children 0 — 4 years and 208 (49) children of 5 — 14 years were completed. In addition, 1,053 (558) reinforcing injections were given. (The figures in brackets indicate those for the previous year). Children who for various reasons had not been done before entering school, were followed up at the schools and given primary courses and it was noted that many of these children were members of families on the problem family list.

This year the immunity index which has been in force since 1953 was discontinued by the Ministry of Health.



In the County of Northumberland, 73% of all children of 0 — 4 years have been immunised against diphtheria compared with the national percentage of 52. According to the latest figures, this county is the fifth best in the country for the immunisation of children up to four years of age.

Guidance is given to parents at the child welfare clinics and by their own doctors on suitable times for spacing injections, and this is now becoming a matter of course to most young parents. Further effort is still required to increase the percentage of children immunised.

### **Whooping Cough Prophylaxis :**

The number of children protected against whooping cough increased to a total of 475 from 400 the previous year, 399 children being under one year of age. The incidence of whooping cough, as mentioned in the infectious disease section, has progressively receded as the number of children protected each year has increased. Protection is given almost entirely by the triple antigen of Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

### **Tetanus :**

The total number of children receiving protection increased to 438 from 314 in 1960, and 267 in 1959. 372 children were under one year of age. The administration of the triple antigen is now practically a matter of routine.

### **Smallpox :**

The number of primary vaccinations slightly increased to 249 from 207 in 1960 ; 211 were under one year of age. Re-vaccinations were 46 compared with 35 in the previous year. These figures are still small ; the percentage of children under one year of age vaccinated in the county is nearly 41% compared with 40% for the country generally. Persistent effort is made both at the clinics and by the family doctors to persuade parents to have their babies vaccinated. The percentage has improved very slightly in recent years, but leaves plenty of room for further progress.

## **Poliomyelitis :**

The campaign of vaccination against poliomyelitis continued with great energy throughout the year. In the South Area, which comprises the Urban Districts of Newburn, Gosforth and Prudhoe and the Rural District of Castle Ward, up to the 29th December, 1961, 23,581 children aged six months to 15 years, 1,634 expectant mothers, 816 in other groups including general practitioners, ambulance drivers, and hospital staff, 3,924 young persons 15 to 26 years, 3,410 from 26 — 40 years, a total of 33,365 persons had been vaccinated. In addition, 26,909 third injections and 7,661 fourth injections to children between 5 and 12 years of age had been given, a total of 101,300 injections.

## **5. Ambulance Service**

The Throckley depot covers the Urban District, the surrounding parts of Castle Ward and also partially covers Prudhoe and the villages on the north side of the river. The service, which is radio controlled, operates from the depot at West Way, Throckley. After 4 p.m. until 8 a.m. on Weekdays and from Saturday noon to 8 a.m. on Mondays, all calls are received at the Wideopen Depot and relayed to the Throckley station and vehicles.

In 1961, ambulances of this station made 4,330 (3,906) journeys, carried 15,424 (13,644) patients including 833 (734) accident and emergency cases and 2,101 (2,031) stretcher cases and did a total of 121,728 (116,032) miles. The figures show an appreciable increase on those of the previous year due to the increased population.

## **6. Home Help Service**

246 patients (255) received the services of a home help for varying periods. The cases included 14 confinements (15), 10 (9) of acute illness, 9 (10) blind persons, 210 aged and infirm persons (218) and 3 (3) cases of tuberculosis. The figures are similar to those of the previous year and the service continued to fulfill its usual useful functions.

## **7. Care and After Care**

The Newburn and Prudhoe After Care Sub-Committee as in former years held meetings every two months. Patients suffering from tuberculosis and from other cardiac and chest diseases were given assistance, such as milk, travelling expenses of relatives visiting them in hospital, and also in supplying some comforts which are not available from official sources.

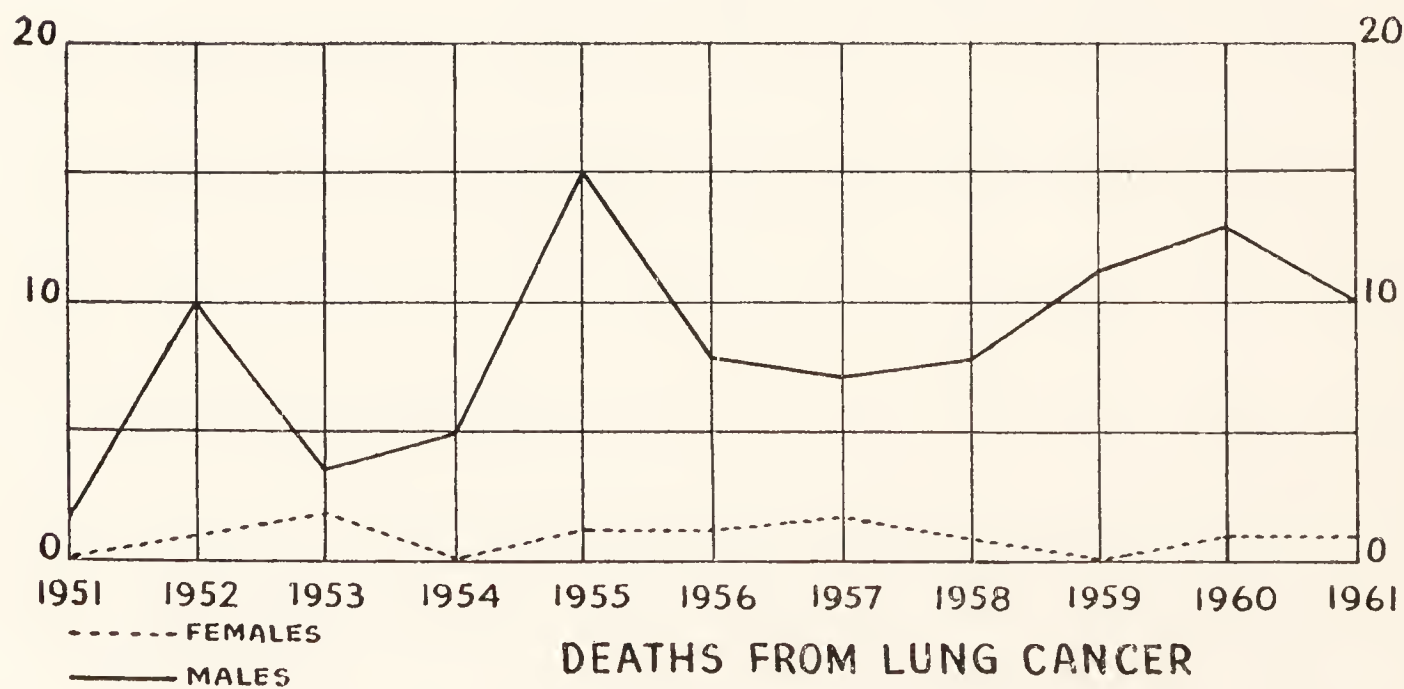
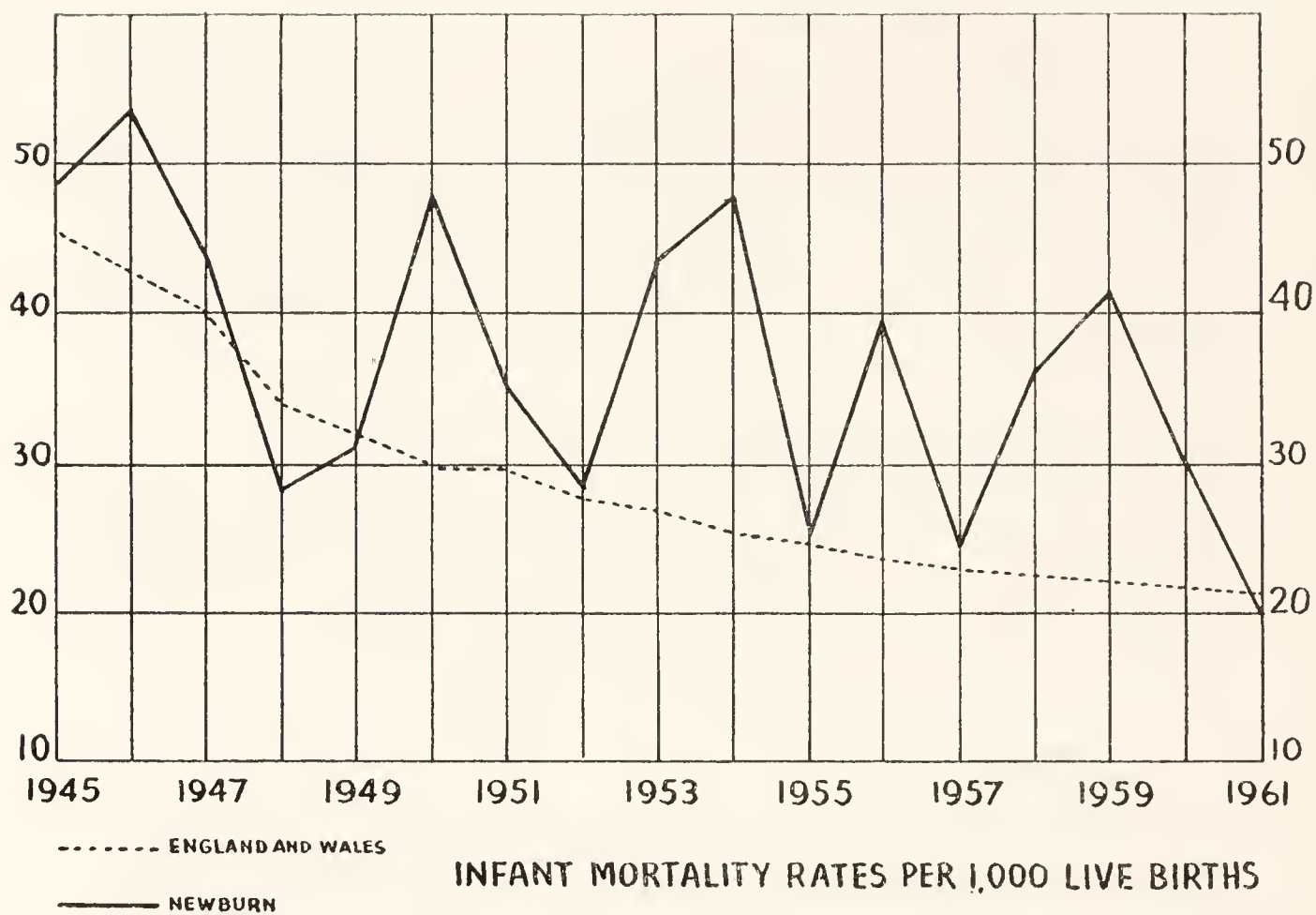
## **8. Nursing Care Committee**

The Throckley and Heddon, Westerhope and Lemington Nursing Care Committees continued their voluntary work through the year in loaning nursing equipment to patients being nursed at home. More specialised articles of equipment are provided by the South Area Health Sub-Committee and the district nurses hold small stocks of the smaller items.

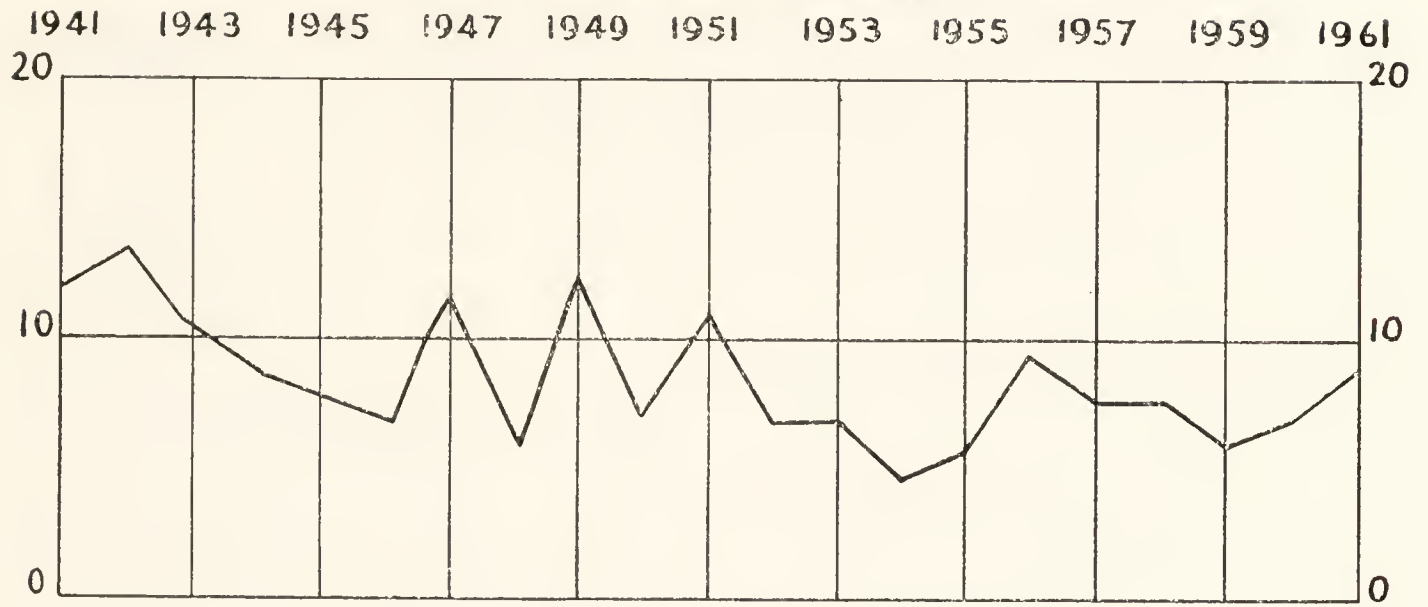
## **9. Chiropody**

The arrangements which were made in July 1960 throughout the administrative County for the handicapped and for expectant mothers continued. This service is available to the elderly in districts where facilities are not provided by the Old People's Voluntary Welfare Committee. However, in the Urban District the chiropody service of this voluntary organisation is steadily expanding. Arrangements can be made for domiciliary visits where necessary and appointments made through the health visitors.

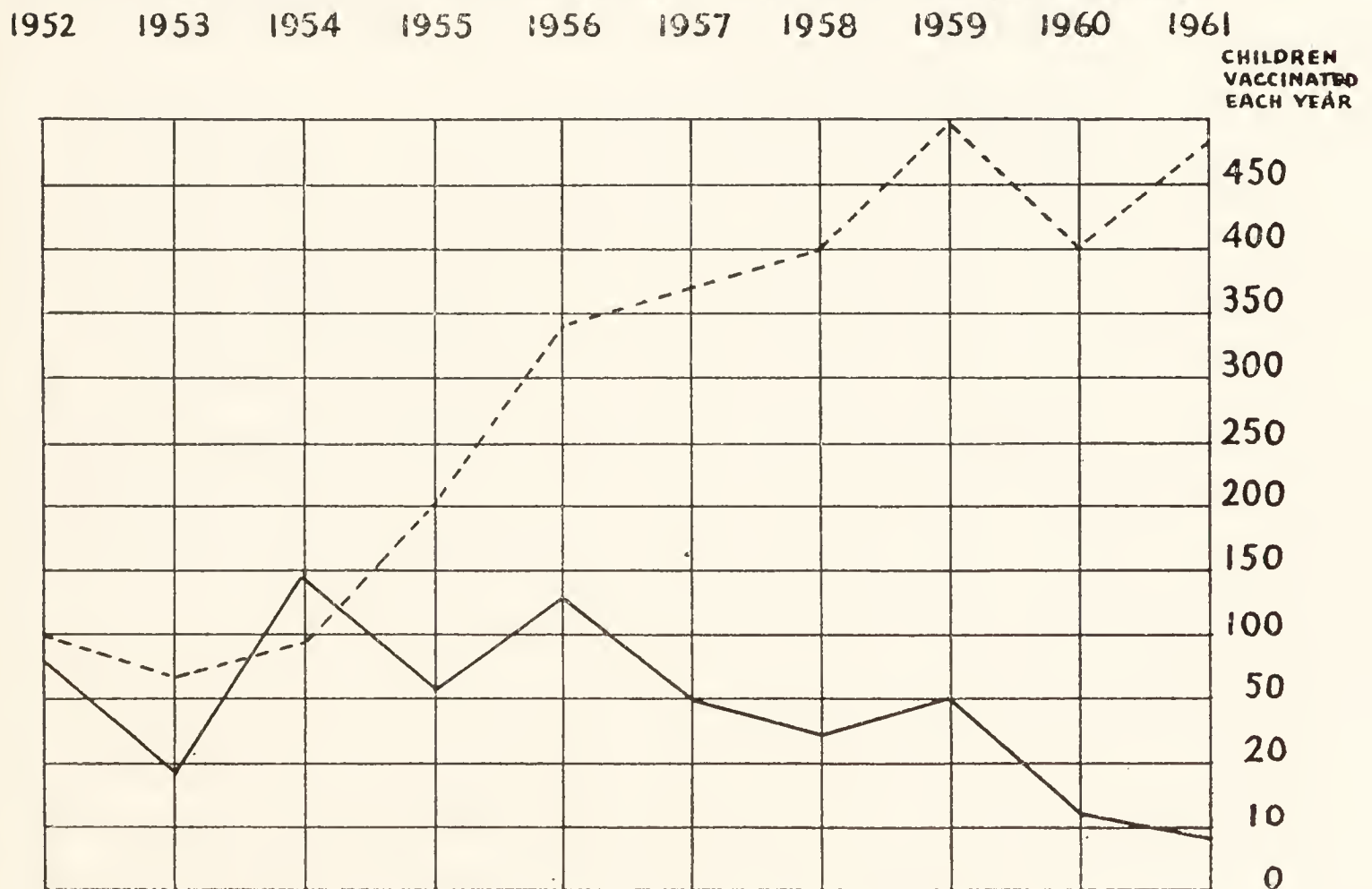




### COMPARATIVE DEATH RATES OF BRONCHITIS PER 10,000 POPULATION



### WHOOPIING COUGH - COMPARISON OF NOTIFIED CASES AND VACCINATIONS



## STATISTICAL SUMMARY AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### Particulars of District :

Area (in Acres) .. .. .	4,648
Registrar General's estimated population ..	27,980
Number of inhabited houses according to rate book .. .. .	8,872
Sum represented by Penny Rate .. ..	£1430
Rateable Value .. .. .	£350,841

### Extracts from Vital Statistics :

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births (Legitimate)	266	236	502
Live Births (Illegitimate)	11	3	14
Still Births .. ..	7	4	11
Deaths .. ..	156	139	295
Birth Rate per 1,000 population .. ..			16.8
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births .. ..			20.9
Death Rate per 1,000 population .. ..			13.6
Death Rate of infants under one year, all infants per 1,000 live births .. ..			19.8



# CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE NEWBURN AREA, 1961.

(REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

Figures in parenthesis indicate deaths in the Lemington Hospital.

ALL CAUSES.	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis respiratory .. ..	2	1	3
2. Tuberculosis others .. ..	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic disease .. ..	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria .. ..	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections .. ..	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	—	—	—
8. Measles .. ..	—	—	—
9. Other infective and Parasitic disease ..	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach .. ..	7	4	11
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung and Bronchus..	9	1	10
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast .. ..	—	3 (2)	3
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus .. ..	—	4	4
14. Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	11	22
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. ..	2	1	3
16. Diabetes .. ..	1	—	1
17. Vascular-lesions of nervous system ..	25	35 (23)	60
18. Coronary disease, angina .. ..	34	17 (11)	51
19. Hypertension with heart disease .. ..	3	3	6
20. Other heart disease .. ..	11	9	20
21. Other circulatory disease .. ..	6	9	15
22. Influenza .. ..	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia .. ..	5	7 (4)	12
24. Bronchitis .. ..	12	7 (5)	19
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	1	—	1
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum ..	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	—	1	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis .. ..	1	4	5
29. Hyperplasia of Prostrate .. ..	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. ..	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations .. ..	1	2	3
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	14	15	29
33. Motor vehicle accidents .. ..	1	2	3
34. All other accidents .. ..	5	2	7
35. Suicide .. ..	2	—	2
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—

**BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION AND  
INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS**

YEAR	BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT MORTALITY	
	<i>Newborn</i>	<i>England &amp; Wales</i>	<i>Newborn</i>	<i>England &amp; Wales</i>	<i>Newborn</i>	<i>England &amp; Wales</i>
1944	21.29	18.1	10.46	11.6	56.5	46.0
1945	19.69	16.5	12.83	11.4	48.5	46.0
1946	21.14	19.6	11.43	11.5	53.6	43.0
1947	23.27	21.0	10.9	12.0	43.4	41.0
1948	19.62	18.3	11.2	10.8	28.6	34.0
1949	18.11	16.7	11.32	11.7	30.8	32.0
1950	17.9	15.8	12.9	11.6	48.7	29.8
1951	17.2	15.5	10.05	12.5	34.5	29.6
1952	15.7	15.3	10.03	11.3	29.1	27.6
1953	15.9	15.5	11.01	11.4	43.2	26.8
1954	16.4	15.2	13.3	11.3	46.8	25.5
1955	16.7	15.0	13.2	11.7	25.5	24.9
1956	17.1	15.7	10.9	11.7	39.7	23.8
1957	16.9	16.1	13.5	11.5	23.5	23.0
1958	16.7	16.4	13.4	11.7	36.3	22.5
1959	16.7	16.5	15.5	11.6	41.8	22.0
1960	16.04	17.1	14.6	11.5	26.7	21.7
1961	16.8	17.4	13.6	12.0	19.8	21.4

**Number of Infant deaths in 1961 — 10**

**Causes of Death :**

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	4
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Malformation	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	1
Accidental Inhalation of Vomit	..	..	..	..	1
Intra-uterine Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	1
Congestive Heart Failure	..	..	..	..	1

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — YEAR, 1961  
NUMBER OF CASES

DISEASE	0—		1—		2—		3—		4—		5—9		10—14		15—24		25 & over		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough ..	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	4
Measles ..	10	5	39	18	43	37	64	42	50	30	132	113	1	4	—	1	—	—	339	250
Dysentery ..	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—	1	1	—	8	6

DISEASE	Under 5		5—14		15—44		45—64		65 & over		Age unknown		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pneumonia ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1



## PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

Appended is a summary of Bacteriological Reports received from the Public Health Laboratory Service, Newcastle General Hospital on specimens submitted by Local Medical Practitioners and by the Public Health Department.

	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Faeces specimens Salmonella (Paratyphi B) .. ..	1	7
Faeces specimens Sonne Dys- entery .. ..	78	94
Throat Swab Haemolytic Streptococci .. ..	—	2
Throat Swab Diphtheria ..	—	3

## FOOD POISONING RETURN — 1961

(a) Food Poisoning Notifications (corrected) as returned to Reg- istrar General .. ..	Nil.
(b) Cases Otherwise Ascertained ..	Nil.
(c) Symptomless Excretors .. ..	Nil.
(d) Fatal Cases .. ..	Nil.
Particulars of Outbreaks .. ..	Nil.
Single Cases .. ..	Nil.

## SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, NOT FOOD-BORNE ;

Salmonella (Type)	Outbreaks		No. of cases	Single cases	Total No. of cases (outbreaks and single cases).
	Family	Other	(outbreaks)		
Salmonella Paratyphoid B.	Nil.	Nil.	Positive contact temporarily res- ident in this district of a case in a neighbouring district.		

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1961

Quarter Ended	Number of cases on register at commencement of Quarter	Number of cases notified for the first time.	Inward Transfers	Number of cases removed from register in a preceding quarter which have been restored to the register during the quarter.	Number of cases re-moved from Register	Number of cases remaining on register at end of quarter.
	Pul. N.-Pul.	Pul. N.-Pul.	Pul. N.-Pul.	Pul. N.-Pul.	Pul. N.-Pul.	Pul. N.-Pul.
March 31st, 1961						
Males ..	133 14	3 —	2 —	— —	1 —	137 14
Females ..	131 25	— —	1 —	— —	2 —	130 25
June 30th, 1961						
Males ..	137 14	1 —	1 —	— —	7 —	132 14
Females ..	130 25	— 1	— —	— —	6 —	124 26
Sept. 30th, 1961						
Males ..	132 14	2 —	— —	— —	6 3	128 11
Females ..	124 26	1 2	1 —	— —	4 4	122 24
Dec. 31st, 1961						
Males ..	128 11	2 1	— —	— —	2 —	128 12
Females ..	122 24	3 —	— —	— —	16 —	109 24

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE PERIOD.	NEW CASES NOTIFIED.				INWARD TRANSFERS				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years ..	4	1	1	3	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—64 years ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 years and over ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Age unknown ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8	4	1	3	2	2	1	—	2	1	—	—
	12		4		4		1		3		—	
	16				5				3			



TABLE OF DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Pulmonary	Non-pulmonary	Total
1943	14	3	17
1944	12	1	13
1945	7	4	11
1946	12	4	16
1947	15	2	17
1948	12	2	14
1949	9	1	10
1950	9	1	10
1951	5	1	6
1952	6	2	8
1953	1	—	1
1954	4	—	4
1955	4	—	4
1956	3	—	3
1957	—	—	—
1958	4	—	4
1959	—	—	—
1960	1	—	1
1961	3	—	3

TABLE OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1943	22	13	5	5	45
1944	8	11	4	2	25
1945	12	7	2	3	24
1946	16	12	7	2	37
1947	18	12	8	3	41
1948	15	13	1	4	33
1949	17	13	7	3	40
1950	21	16	1	3	41
1951	21	14	3	7	45
1952	22	16	2	1	41
1953	15	9	3	3	30
1954	11	9	1	2	23
1955	15	9	1	3	28
1956	7	9	2	5	23
1957	14	7	1	1	23
1958	9	14	1	2	26
1959	3	6	1	1	11
1960	7	6	1	2	16
1961	8	4	1	3	16

# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

### for the Year 1961

*To the Chairman and Members of the Council :*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1961.

Smoke Control Orders numbers 1 and 2 in respect of areas at the Leazes, Throckley and Chapel House Farm, West Denton, respectively were confirmed by the Minister, who amended the date of operation from the 1st August to 1st October 1961. As a result of further representations by local branches of the National Union of Mineworkers, the date of operation of number 1 area was postponed for six months, difficulties with respect to concessionary coal not having been satisfactorily resolved. At the end of the year there were only some 40 houses occupied on the Chapel House Farm Estate being developed by John T. Bell and Sons, but an appreciable number of visits were made to these houses advising occupants on the best use of smokeless fuel.

In connection with the administration of the industrial sections of the Clean Air Act, action had to be taken to abate nuisance from excess smoke made from the burning of trade waste in an inefficient incinerator. The Alkali Inspector was notified of excess smoke emissions from Stella North Power Station, from Anglo Great Lakes factory and from Kirton's Brickworks. The Central Electricity Generating Board invited members of the Council to inspect the Stella North Power Station and an explanation of experiments carried out in order to effect a reduction of smoke emission was given. Over a period of months it was apparent that smoke emission was considerably less than at the time of complaint.

Early in the year a steam raising plant at Throckley Laundry was converted from coal to oil firing which resulted in the almost complete elimination of smoke emission.

Results of dust deposition as shown by their gauges were again kindly supplied by the Central Electricity Generating Board, a site at Hill Head Farm being added and two at St. Cuthbert's School Walbottle, and Lemington Hospital dis-

continued. It was interesting to note that the degree of pollution at the Hill Head Site which is almost a mile further away from the Power Station than the site at Lemington Cemetery was practically the same.

More inspections than in the previous year were carried out under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and several contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 which had occurred towards the end of 1960 were remedied. Notices served on the operators of four mobile food shops secured compliance with the regulations. Investigations were carried out into circumstances involving contamination of bread, varnish in a milk bottle and an insect in sugar, but it was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings in any of these cases.

An increased number of samples of ice-cream was submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results, 10 samples were placed in Grade 1, three in Grade 2, six in Grade 3 and seven in Grade 4, of the Provisional Grades for Ice-Cream. All the Grade 4 samples were from one retailer who manufactured ice-cream in a neighbouring authority and co-operation with inspectors of this authority secured improvement in sample results. Four samples of mussels were found to be satisfactory, but out of five samples of cockles two were found to be slightly contaminated. Improvements in the method of preparing the cockles for bottling resulted in satisfactory samples being obtained.

Mr. Lister, County Health Inspector informed me that 22 samples of milk obtained from retailers in the district passed the appropriate tests.

Proposals under the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 were accepted by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food and as a result the slaughterhouse occupied by R. Johnson in Walbottle Village ceased to be licensed, the only licensed slaughterhouse remaining in the district being that owned by Throckley District Co-operative Society Ltd., which was able to comply with the appropriate regulations by the 1st April 1961. As a result of Johnson using his slaughterhouse after it had ceased to be licensed, legal proceedings were instituted and Johnson, who pleaded guilty, was fined a sum of £10 with costs. With only one slaughterhouse in operation the number of carcasses inspected was reduced from 1,971 in 1960 to 1,397 in 1961. The amount of meat condemned continued to be very small.



The refuse collection and salvage service continued to operate smoothly and regular weekly collection was maintained throughout the year with an adjustment of collection days only at bank holiday periods. From the Costing Return which is reproduced at the end of this report it will be seen that the net cost of collection and disposal per 1,000 premises per annum was just under £1,800 and although this is an increase on the previous year, 8¼d. per week for collecting and disposing of rubbish accumulated at domestic premises can surely be considered a reasonable figure. It is pleasing to report that the tonnage of waste paper despatched to the mills during the year ended 31st March, 1962, almost 300 tons, was the highest since the collection of salvage was commenced, and the income amounted to some £2,600. A second electric baling machine was purchased, half of the cost being borne by the bonus scheme and half by the Council.

The refuse collection and salvage staff enjoyed a day's visit to the Warrington Mills of Thames Board Mills Ltd., and this undoubtedly helped to stimulate the activities of the men on collecting as much salvage as possible.

Once again I would record my appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Gray the foreman and the refuse collection staff.

After considerable enquiry and discussion it was decided to operate a paper sack system of refuse collection on the Chapel House Farm Estate being developed at West Denton. The site developers agreed to defray the cost of providing sack holders up to the amount they would have incurred in the provision of traditional dustbins. At the end of the year some 40 sacks per week were being collected but this is too small a number on which to pass an opinion on the operation of the system.

An indication of the amount of work done under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, is shown in the return to the Ministry printed on page 42 of the Report. In addition a sewer maintenance treatment was carried out, 322 manholes being prebaited and showing a 'take' in only 4. The sewer system can be considered virtually free from rat infestation.

Changes in the staff occurred during the year, Mr. Rand moving to a Rural District in Devon, and Mr. G. Graham, after completing his training as Pupil and gaining his Inspector's Certificate being appointed to the vacancy in

May 1961. Mr. J. S. Graham was appointed to fill the Pupil's vacancy in July. The Council's policy of offering facilities for training Pupils is to be commended.

My thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and encouragement, to Dr. Hopper and the other Officials of the Council for their co-operation, and to the staff of the health department for work willingly and efficiently carried out.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. CORNEY,

*Senior Public Health Inspector.*

## INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT

NATURE OF INSPECTION	Visits
Clean Air Act .. .. .	295
Disinfestation .. .. .	65
Factories Act, Section 1 — 7 .. .. .	7
Section 7 .. .. .	63
Sections 110—111 .. .. .	4
Food and Drugs Act .. .. .	140
Housing .. .. .	311
Infectious Disease .. .. .	137
Ice Cream Samples .. .. .	37
Meat Inspection .. .. .	70
Moveable Dwellings .. .. .	11
National Assistance Act, 1948 Section 47 .. .. .	2
Section 50 .. .. .	4
Nuisances .. .. .	41
Public Health Propaganda .. .. .	2
Refuse Collection .. .. .	152
Rodent Control .. .. .	24
Miscellaneous .. .. .	155
Keeping of Animals .. .. .	6
Mussel and Cockle Samples .. .. .	3
Total Visits for 1961 .. .. .	1,529

## DEFECTS REMEDIED :

Brickwork repointed or rebuilt .. .. .	3
Burst pipes repaired .. .. .	3
Choked drains cleared .. .. .	18
Concrete surfaces repaired or renewed .. .. .	4
Dampness remedied .. .. .	2
Doors repaired or renewed .. .. .	8
Dustbins provided .. .. .	45
Eaves gutters repaired .. .. .	2
Fireplaces repaired .. .. .	1
Plasterwork repaired .. .. .	13
Rain water pipes repaired .. .. .	5
Roofs repaired .. .. .	11
Sink benches renewed .. .. .	1
Waste pipes repaired .. .. .	3
W.C. apparatus overhauled .. .. .	4
Windows overhauled .. .. .	3
Window cords renewed .. .. .	1
Woodwork repaired or renewed .. .. .	11

## HOUSING STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1961

<i>Houses completed during the year</i>	<i>With state assistance</i>	<i>Unaided</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) By Local Authority ..	6	—	6
(b) By any other Housing Authority ..	—	—	—
(c) By Private Persons.. ..	—	183	183

Total Number of inhabited houses in District.. .. 8,872

Total Number of houses owned by Local Authority. 2,826

## CLOSING AND DEMOLITION :

(a) Houses demolished in Clearance Areas .. ..	3
(b) Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas .. ..	31
(c) Houses closed, not demolished .. ..	24
(d) Any other houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included in above .. ..	—

## REPAIRS :

*Houses made fit by proceedings either Housing or Public Health Acts.*

(a) By informal notice .. ..	40
(b) By owners following statutory action .. ..	—
(c) By local authority in default of owners .. ..	—
(d) Demolition Order revoked after reconstruction..	—
(e) Houses in clearance areas patched for temporary accommodation .. ..	—

## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS :

	<i>Number of Separate Houses</i>
(1) <b>Discretionary</b>	
(a) Applications submitted to local authority during year .. ..	6
(b) Applications rejected .. ..	—
(c) Applications approved .. ..	6
(d) Approximate average grant approved per house	£204
(e) Total number of houses approved for grant in area since inception of scheme .. ..	206



(2) Standard	<i>During the year</i>	<i>Total to date</i>
(a) Number of separate houses for which grants have been made ..	29	57
(b) Number of houses so provided with :		
(1) Bath or shower .. ..	19	45
(2) Wash hand basin .. ..	21	47
(3) Hot water supply .. ..	20	41
(4) Water closet .. ..	26	48
(5) Food store .. ..	14	30

Number of outstanding applications for Council  
Houses on Authority's list at end of year. .. 1,024

# CLEARANCE AREA PROGRAMME — 1956 YEAR 1961

<i>First Five Years</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of houses to be demolished</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1st Year	Bank Top, Throckley ..	29	Rehoused 1957/58
	Fireman's Row, Newburn ..	12	„ 1957/58
	Chapel Row, North Walbottle ..	11	„ 1956/57
	Laurel Street, Throckley ..	20	„ 1958
2nd Year	Maple Street, Throckley ..	26	„ 1959/60
	Sycamore Street, Throckley ..	26	„ 1958/59
	Beech Street, Throckley ..	19	„ 1960
3rd Year	Ash Street East, Throckley ..	5	„ 1960
	Elm Street, Throckley ..	26	
	Ash Street, Throckley ..	15	
	Coronation Row, North Walbottle .. ..	10	
4th Year	The Green, Low Square, School Bank, and Queen's Road, Walbottle .. ..	21	
	Northumberland Terrace, Newburn .. ..	11	
	Pit Bank and Paper Mill, Scotswood .. ..	12	Rehoused 1957/61
5th Year	Albert Terrace, Newburn ..	19	
	Victoria Terrace, Newburn ..	17	
	Pit Cottages, Throckley ..	26	
<i>Second Five Years</i>			
6th Year	Mount Pleasant, Throckley ..	68	
7th Year	Union Street, Lemington ..	43	
8th Year	Stanley Street, Lemington ..	41	
	Lloyd Street, Lemington ..	24	
9th Year	Dene Terrace, Walbottle ..	31	
	North View, North Walbottle ..	18	

## Individual Unfit Houses Dealt With :

<i>Number</i>	<i>Year</i>
6	1957
2	1958
5	1959
3	1960
4	1961

**FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959.**  
**Part I of the Act.**

**I.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health**

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	7	7	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ... ..	41	63	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	48	70	—	—

**II.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found**

PARTICULARS (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	11	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ... ..	11	11	—	1	—

**PART VIII OF THE ACT**  
**OUTWORK**

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work.	No. of workers in August list required by Section 110 (I) (c)
Wearing apparel (making etc.) .. .. .	Nil.
Paper bags .. .. .	Nil.
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper .. .. .	1



# PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following return was forwarded to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food relating to action taken during the year ended 31st December, 1961.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY.			
	Non-Agricultural			Totals.
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses including Council houses	All other including Business premises	
1. Number of Properties in Local Authorities District ..	19	8946	617	9582
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of :—				
(a) Notification .. .. .	—	71	8	79
(b) Survey under the Act .. .. .	7	—	—	7
(c) Otherwise (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose) .. .. .	6	161	65	232
3. Number of properties inspected in Section 2 which were found to be infested by :—				
(a) Rats	2	8	2	12
Major .. .. .	—	49	4	53
Minor .. .. .	—	7	2	9
(b) Mice	—	9	—	9
Major .. .. .	2	73	8	83
Minor .. .. .	—	—	—	—
4. Number of infested properties treated by Local Authority..	—	3	—	3
5. Number of notices served under Section 4 .. .. .				
6. Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out .. .. .				

**FOOD INSPECTIONS**

<i>Unsound Food :</i>	<i>surrendered :</i>
Tins of meat products.. .. .	12 tins
Tins of peas, beans, fruit etc... ..	52 tins
Jars of jam .. .. .	5 jars
Sugar .. .. .	14 lbs.

**MILK REGULATIONS, 1949-53**

Number of Registered Dairies .. ..	6
Number of Registered Distributors .. ..	39

**ICE-CREAM PREMISES**

Number on Register at commencement of year	69
Number on Register at end of year ..	71

**SLAUGHTERHOUSES**

Number of Registered Slaughterhouses ..	1
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**FOOD PREMISES**

Number of shops where food is handled ..	120
Number of premises registered under section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955	

Butcher .. .. .	13
Fried Fish .. .. .	15
Ice-Cream .. .. .	71
Mussels .. .. .	1

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100

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**WATER SUPPLY**

Water is supplied by the Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company who operate a filtration plant and laboratories at Throckley, where a strict control on the purity of the supply is maintained. The water supply continues to be satisfactory as regards quality and quantity.

There are no houses in the district where water is obtained from a stand-pipe.

**MEAT INSPECTION**

Number of carcasses inspected :

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
328	1006	63

Small quantities of condemned meat are disposed of on the Council's refuse tip under the supervision of the foreman. Larger quantities after staining are removed by a firm of chemical manufacturers for treatment.

**COMMON LODGING HOUSE REGISTRATION**

There is no Common Lodging House in the district.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING COSTING RETURN 1961-62

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Disposal</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Gross Expenditure</i>	£	£	£
Labour .. .. .	12,931	303	13,234
Transport .. .. .	4,204	2,095	6,299
Plant, equipment land and buildings .. .. .	235	477	712
Total Gross Expenditure ..	17,370	2,875	20,245
Gross Income .. .. .	97	2,920	3,017
Net Cost .. .. .	17,273	(Cr.) 45	17,228
Capital expenditure met from revenue .. .. .		100	

*Unit Costs :*

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gross cost per ton, labour only	29 1	8	29 9
Gross cost per ton transport only .. .. .	9 5	4 9	14 2
Net cost (all expenditure) per ton .. .. .	38 10	Cr. 1	38 9
Net cost per 1,000 population	£ 617	Cr. £ 2	£ 615
Net cost per 1,000 premises..	1,803	Cr. 5	1,798



### OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Area (statute acres)—land and inland water..	4,648 acres
Population at 30th June, 1961 .. ..	27,980 persons
Total Refuse collected .. .. .	8,900 tons
Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day..	17.43 cwts.
Number of premises from which refuse collected	9,582 premises
Premises from which collections are made at least one weekly intervals.. .. .	100% of total
Average haul, single journey, to final disposal point .. .. .	2 miles
Kerbside collection (if practised) .. ..	Nil
Total refuse disposed of .. .. .	8,900 tons

#### Methods of disposal (salvage excluded)

(a) Crude tipping.. .. .	Nil
(b) Controlled tipping .. .. .	100%
(c) Direct incineration .. .. .	Nil
(d) Separation and incineration .. ..	Nil
(e) Other methods (state nature) ..	Nil

#### Salvage. Analysis of income and tonnage :

	<i>Income</i>	<i>Tonnage collected</i>
	<i>£</i>	<i>tons</i>
(a) Raw kitchen waste .. ..	Nil	Nil
(b) Scrap Metal .. .. .	254	13
(c) Waste Paper .. .. .	2,639	293
(d) Other salvage.. .. .	27	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,920	307
	<hr/>	<hr/>

#### Trade refuse :

(a) Income .. ..	Nil
(b) Tonnage .. ..	Nil









